THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

THE CASE OF DR. RITTER OF CHOWAN.

RALEIGH, Jan. 24, 1865.

The Editor of the *Conservative* will confer a favor upon Dr. Ritter and the citizens of Edenton as well as ourselves, by publishing the following letter, giving an account of the arrest and cruel treatment of the Doctor by Confederate authorities at the Post of Weldon, N. C.

Yours, Respectfully,
L. C. BENBURY, of Chowan.
WM. E MANN, of Pasquotank.

EDENTON, N. C., January 11 1865.

Messrs. L. C. Benbury and William E. Mann, Esqs., Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIRS: I desire to give you the particulars of my arrest at Weldon, in December last, in order that the attention of the Legislature may be called to the manner in which the military at Weldon abuse their authority and ignore the rights of citizens. You will act in the premises as you may think expedient.

Having a servant woman and other property near Salisbury, North Carolina, I left my home at Edenton on the 28th of November last, for the purpose of removing this property to Edenton. I proceeded directly to Salisbury, reaching there the night of December the first. I did not remain in Salisbury, but went immediately to Dr. John F. Foard's, near Rowan Mills, where I remained attending to my business until the evening of the third, (Saturday,) when I started to return to Edenton, accompanied by Mr. George McConeughey, of Salisbury, my servant with her child, and baggage; we reached Raleigh the next morning (Sunday) I remained there until Monday morning, the guest of Doctor Joseph J. Baxter. Monday evening, (the 6th of December,) I reached Weldon and stopped at Philip's Hotel. After tea Mr. McConeugh y and myself went to the passport office to procure our passports to cross the Chowan river. Here we were immediately arrested by Col. Perham and handed over to Col. P. C. Gaillard, of South Carolina, commanding the post. We were not informed as to the reason of our arrest but answered all the questions put to us promptly and truthfully. I exhibited to Col. Gaillard a certificate of the County Court Clerk of Chowan county, authenticated by the county seal, showing that I was a resident of Edenton and a physician of more than ten years standing and loyal to the Confederate government. I requested him to send to the hotel for Dr Jenkins, of Perquimans county, and Mr. Houghtie, of Gates county. These gentlemen were near at hand, and could have given Col. Gaillard sufficient assurance as to my loyalty and respectability. He refused me permission to communicate with these gentlemen, and also refused to allow me to write to Hon. John Pool or to telegraph to my friends at Raleigh, thus depriving me of all opportunity to exculpate myself. He refused to permit me to go to the hotel, (not an hundred yards distant,) for my overcoat and blanket, and when I then requested him to send for them, he ordered the guard to proceed with me to the guard-house. I was immediately marched to the guardhouse, a short distance from the town, and thrust into a log pen about twenty feet square. This place was filthy beyond description, and infested with vermin. The chinking between the logs had fallen out, and the cold bleak wind swept through without obstruction. There was no place in the building that offered the slightest protection from the inclemency of the weather. Here I was detained without *fire or food* all night, and the greater portion of the next day; my request for fire was refused by the guard, and not having either my *overcoat or blanket*, I suffered exceedingly from cold, my person was strictly searched, and my money and papers taken from me, but afterwards returned. In the afternoon Capt. Williams, commanding the provost guard, come to the guard house, and perceiving that I was quite indisposed, took me to his quarters and permitted me to procure food. He also sent for my blanket and overcoat and gave me bed at night.

Through Capt. Williams I obtained permission from Col. Gaillard to telegraph to Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith at Richmond, requesting him to meet me at the depot. The next morning, the 7th, before day I was taken by a guard of two soldiers to the cars, and hurried through the State with all possible expedition, reaching Richmond Thursday evening, the 8th. I was immediately committed to Castle Thunder, where I was confined until the afternoon of the 14th of December, at which time I was released. I was placed in the upper story of that prison in an apartment containing about one hundred other persons. Here I suffered exceedingly with cold, the arrangements for warming the room being inadequate. My rations were about two thirds of a pint of rice gruel and five ounces of coarse musty corn bread in the morning. The same quantity of corn bread, and four or five ounces of boiled fresh beef at three o'clock. Being ill with bronchitis the effect of the severe exposure I had suffered, I applied to Doctor Hust, the surgeon of the prison, for a permit to purchase some wheat bread and tea. With much difficulty I procured this permit, and was allowed to buy two small loaves of bread, half a pint of molasses and a little tea. After this supply was exhausted he positively refused me permission to purchase more, stating as a reason that he was prevented by the officer in command. The Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith asked permission to send me such necessary supplies as my case demanded and was refused by the officer in command of the prison. I was consequently compelled to suffer from cold and hunger to an extent that must have deprived me of life had my imprisonment been protracted.

On Monday morning, the 12th of December, I was examined by commissioner Major Mumford, who immediately reported that no just cause for my detention existed. *Yet I was not released until Wednesday afternoon, 14th.*

Upon my return to Weldon I applied at the office of the Provost Marshal for my baggage which he had removed from the hotel and taken possession of at the time of my arrest. I found my chest in the possession of the Provost Marshal, and that it had been broken open and rifled of a part of its contents of considerable value. I am positive the robbery was committed while in possession of the Provost Marshal. At his demand, I surrendered my keys to him, when I was under arrest; he then opened the chest and examined its contents—returned me the key, stating that he had removed nothing therefrom. When it went into his possession it had not been disturbed. When I recovered it from him again it had been violently wrenched open and rifled, as before stated.

My companion Mr. George McConeughey, was arrested at the same time with myself, and experienced similar treatment at the hands of Col. Gaillard; he was not allowed to communicate with any of his friends and was detained in custody at Weldon upon the time of my being sent to Richmond. My servant woman, who was far advanced in pregnancy, and had a child of two years of age, was separted from her child and confined in one of the log pens at Weldon without fire or sufficient clothing; for twenty four hours or more. The child which was previously healthy died on its way to Edenton from the effects of cold and exposure—(When I returned to Weldon I found it sick,) I myself have been quite indisposed from the same cause.

I enclose you herewith a copy of the anonymous letter, in consequence of which I was arrested. I contend that Col. Gaillard has no right to arrest me upon an anonymous communication in this character; but his zeal is persecuting me was only exceeded by his stupidity and brutality. "After searching my person and baggage, and interrogating me, and discovering nothing to substantiate the charge contained in the letter, it was clearly his duty to afford me facilities for communicating with my friends in order that I might have an opportunity of exculpating myself. Col. Gaillard has exhibited his unfitness for the position he now occupies; and it would be more to the interest of the government if some North Carolina gentleman having an acduaintance with the people of this part of the State was in command at Weldon. As for myself, I shall not feel safe in again visiting the Confederacy under existing circumstances, and I believe two-thirds of the loyal people of this section apprehend that the rights of a citizen are no longer respected by the military in the Confederacy. If the Government desires the support and affection of the people, it must not sustain the military in the exercise of such arbitrary powers, and will punish them when guilty of outrages upon the citizens.

Very Truly,
Yours, &c.,
HENRY P. RITTER, M. D.

Copy of the anonymous letter referred to in within letter addressed to Lieut. Irwin, Provost Marshal at Weldon

EDENTON, N. C., Dec. 2d, 1864.

LIEUTENANT—Dear Sir: I have written to you for the purpose of letting you know that a Yankee spy has passed through the lines to Salisbury N. C. his name is H. P. Ritter he has been paid ten thousand dollars to go to Salisbury and mark out the *different* Fortifications and how much force along the lines; he left on the 30th of Nov. and you can *ketch* him easy enough and F. W. Bond will *will* be in Weldon soon the notorious Buffalo he has taken the oath to Federal Government, and has been in our army.

Both of these men ought to be arrested and sent to Richmond. Yours Truly.

A Confederate Officer
Capt. in Lee's army.

My hand is *disguised* so if my letter should be lost no one can find out who *wrote* it.

Capt. in Hokes Division on *furlow*.

The original letter is now on file at the Provost Marshal's office at Richmond. I have in my possession a certified copy of it.

H. P. RITTER.

The resolutions refering to Dr. Ritter, being under consideration, Mr. W. E. Mann, of Pasquotank, said that he was glad that the member from Chowan had presented the resolutions now under consideration, and he hoped that they would pass unanimously. A great wrong had been done a citizen of the State, and this Legislature should speak out in language that could not be mistaken that these outrages upon citizens should be stopped.

Mr Mann said that he knew Dr Ritter well, that he (the Dr.) had lived in his town, that he was a high minded citizen, and one of the best Physicans in the State—and what made the matter worse, was the fact that the Dr. was arrested upon the testimony of an *anonymous* letter, in the fact of a *certified certificate* from the Clerk of Chowan county, setting forth that the Dr. was a good and loyal citizen of said county. Our people on the East side of Chowan said Mr. M. desire to know if they are to be treated in this manner when they crossed the River to attend to their business in other parts of the State, and especially by officers in command at Weldon who seem to take delight in annoying our people whenever they pass that post. Mr. M. said that he could say a great deal more of similar outrages upon his people, but would not consume the time of the House, without the resolutions met with opposition, which he hoped for the honor of the House and State they would not.

Mr. Mann was followed by Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, in support of the resolution.

CAMELS FOR THE PLAINS.—The camels—an account of whose shipment from Southampton to this city was published in the *Herald* of the 6th ultimo—have arrived, and are now quartered at the residence of their owner, J. W. Fabens, Esq., at Fort Lee, New Jersey.

They were brought from the Great Desert, shipped at Algiers for Marseilles, travelled through France on foot and by railroad to Harvre, and were there shipped to New York, but owing to a breakdown of the steamship on which they were embarked, put back to Cork, and were thence transported to London, whence they were taken to Southampton and shipped on the Bremen mail steamer, as already described.

Notwithstanding their many journeyings and perilous adventures by flood and field, they are reported to be in fine condition, and yesterday one of them could have been seen jogging along the palasades with a load of hay and two men on his back, showing no symptoms of having just landed from a sea voyage of three thousand miles. The keeper who accompanies them is a native Bedouin Arab.

It is Mr. Faben's intention to import, next season, a large number of these valuable animals for use on the plains, and particularly to establish an armed caravan line between the Missouri river and our Western gold bearing Territories. They will undoubtedly do good service in aiding in the settlement of that region, besides adding a new and picturesque feature the magnificent landscapes of the great far West.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CURE FOR THE SMALL POX.—The following prescription is vouched for by the Eseport (Me) *Sentinel*, as a cure for small pox.

"Give to the patient two tablespoonfuls of a mixture of hop yeast and water, sweetened with molasses, so as to be palatable, equal parts of each, three times a day. Children under twelve years of age should take two teaspoonfuls three times a day. Diet, boiled rice and milk, and toasted bread moistened with water, and without butter. Eat no meat. Give catnip tea as often as the patient is thirsty. Give physic when necessary. If the above treatment is strictly followed no marks of small pox will remain."

A NEW USE FOR GUTTA PERCHA.—Gutta purcha is now used to protect the feet of horses from tenderness and slipping. It is first cut into small pices and softened with hot water, and then mixed with its weight of powdered moniac, and the mixture is melted in a tin sauce pan over a gentle fire keeping it well stirred. When required for use, it is melted in a gluepot, the hoof is scraped clean, and the mixture is applied with a knife.

The New York Police Commissioners say in their annual report, "Probably in no city in the civilized world, not the theatre of actual war, is human life so lightly prized and subjected to as great hazards from violence as in New York and Brooklyn." This is a very significant admission. One reason assigned is the laxity of the Judges.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865. [No. 239.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We have received United States papers of the 20th. These arrivals are entirely barren of important news.

Under the belief that "the war is about over" and that a general peace will follow old Blair's trip to Richmond, gold opened at the 1st board on the 20th at 199 ½. We make room for the following relative to the

PEACE MOVEMENT.

The Philadelphia Inquirer contains the following Washington dispatch;

It is pretty generally believed, to night, that Francis Blair Sr., has gone to Richmond to tender to Jeff. Davis permission for commissioners to come to Washington, to form a basis for peace negotiations.

The Inquirer's New York correspondent writes upon the same subject to this effect:

There has been a young panic in Wall street today resulting in a general decline in gold and merchandise. This was caused by the persevering efforts of the bears to create the impression that we are going to have peace right away as the result of the Blair-Singleton mission to Richmond. One story is that Mr. Blair returned to the rebel capital this morning," with a programme this time from President Lincoln in favor of commissioners to meet at City Point to see if a settlement cannot be reached. Preposterous as these canards are on their face, it is perfectly true that they find a multitude of people credulous enough to believe them. Everybody, therefore, who has anything to sell, is selling it at a sacrifice in many cases, under the conviction that the war is about over. In a day or two they will probably have occasion to bemoan their credulity in thus giving ear to the delusions, of a set of sharpers who are simply operating for a rise:

The Tribune says editorially:

We note that several of our contemporaries, who eagerly proclaimed Mr. Blair's visit to Richmond insignificant, abortive, a failure, &c., &c., are now busily employed in convincing their readers that, when they so talked, they knew nothing of the matter. This effort, it strikes us, is entirely superfluous.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch upon this subject is as follows:

F. P. Blair, Sr., will start for Richmond again tomorrow. Since his return he has been in secret and close consultation with the President and other leading members of the administration, but what the character of his communications has been, or with what authority he is now clothed is as yet unknown. That he should so soon return is indicative of his having been charged with some communication by Mr Davis, the tenor of which has not been made public, and which in connection with the successes achieved by our forces since his interview with the rebel executive, and the evident disinclination of the masses of the Southern people to continue the war, induces a belief on the part of the administration that the resources of statesmanship may now be usefully employed in connection with a vigorous prosecution of military and naval operations to bring about a termination of the existing difficulties. At all events it is certain that he returns at once to the rebel capitol. This would indicate that Mr. Blair's first mission was far more successful than was allowed to transpire.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

The *Herald*, in the "Situation" article says:

It is thought that the leaders of the rebel army in Arkansas design to abandon that State entirely. They are said to be concentrating their troops at Camden for the purpose of moving southward into Louisiana or Texas. Even the rebel citizens of Arkansas not in the army, have been ordered by Magruder to remove to the south side of the Red river. Guerilla gangs, however, still infest the northern section of the State. Two detachments of national troops recently went from Rolla and Pilot Knob, Missouri, into the northern and north eastern parts of Arkansas, for the purpose of hunting up these marauders. They came upon and broke up several of the gangs, and killed and captured a number of the members of them.

The statement is reiterated that President Lincoln will revoke the orders of Generals Canby and Reynolds for the evacuation of Fort Smith by the national garrison.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE HILLSBORO' for the army in Virginia, by the way of Danville, on Wednesday the 25th instant. All boxes properly marked and weighed will be taken charge of and delivered.

The boxes sent to Kirkland's and Clingman's brigades were sold at auction, and I am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount for which they were sold.

W. A. THOMPSON.

January 20, 1865. 231—tf.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai, Jno. G. Williams and W B Jones, Cashier. C. F. DERMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 18, 1865.

To the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties:

I RESPECTFULLY APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF Wake, Orange and Chatham counties, to bring in their surplus corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorised agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durhams, W. P. Ward; Hillsboro to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

January 18, 1865. 230—12t.

$20000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. E. J. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent So. Express Company.

January 17, 1865, 228 -tf.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.

Dec. 3, 1864. 196—tf.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!!

P. Q. M. OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., January 19, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 2ND DAY of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

230—12t.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	29	30	31				
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Mar				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
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May		1	2	3	4	5	6
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Jun.					1	2	3
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	1865.
July								1.
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	30	31						
Aug			1	2	3	4	5	
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Sept						1	2	
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
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	29	30	31					
Nov				1	2	3	4	
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	26	27	28	29	30			
Dec.						1	2	
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	31							

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE

STEAM POWER PRESS

BOOK & JOB OFFICE,

J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

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LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C, Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. G R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E G Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Gruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C B Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. B M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery, Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, Housewives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $8 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.

January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M.,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS			
One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	85 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	100 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	200 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson: Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. H. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 30, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the only audit or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or test by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their papers to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases give the claimants Post Office and County in full.

NO. A STANLY,
Commissioner.

jan 25—tf

New Daily Paper in Richmond.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will never the less accord to the administration just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the name of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a biographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will possess advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our subject being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is respectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

Jan 18—23t. f.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APplication to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated.

JULIUS WILCOX.

Jan. 13, 1865. 224—23t.

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN H. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

MONDAY MORNING JANUARY 30, 1865.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—In the *Senate* on Saturday last, a substitute for the resolutions originally introduced by Mr. Odom, protesting against the policy of emancipation for public services were adopted.

In the *House* the session was chiefly occupied in the nomination of persons for appointment of magistrates.

THE WHOLE BATCH of original secession papers, both those which have recently played the renegade and those which have not, are blowing against us a full blast.

The Wilmington *Journal* of the 24th has come to hand filled with expressions of great "contempt." In order to manifest fully that "contempt" it devotes to us about a column of misrepresentation and abuse. It says: "We think that Confederate papers might be and ought to be conducted without Billingsgate and abuse." This was our opinion when the *Journal* took the initiative in so soundly abusing and misrepresenting Governor Vance. We wonder if this course in its judgment "reflected any credit on its own head or heart?" If so we shall permit it to enjoy so self satisfying an idea to its heart's content, without marring its pleasure by suggesting the sentiment which it must create elsewhere. Of the merits of General Bragg we said nothing before nor shall we now. The *Journal* attacks him rather gently, apparently for the purpose of turning round and showing its skill in the arts of defence. With either its attacks or defence of that officer we have nothing to do. We would merely suggest that from the manner in which the *Journal* travels out of the way to show its ability in either case, it would probably be as serviceable at Sugar Loaf as ourself and is much more convenient to that place, and to the best of our recollection, has, from the beginning, breathed nothing but fire and blood. It speaks of being "taken to task by an official organ." If by "official organ" it means that we have been a hearty supporter of Gov. Vance from the beginning of his administration, we plead guilty to the charge; if on the contrary he means to assert that Governor Vance controls the sentiments of this paper, we would say to the *Journal* that such a charge has our most supreme *"contempt;"* but for the fact that the *Journal* has given such a practical and noisy illustration of what it means by "contempt," that we are sure he would not understand us if we should use that term.

After all the *Journal's* moralizing and lofty assumption of clearness of head and purity of heart, and cant phrases about "Billingsgate' and "abuse," the whole truth is simply this:—It made unfounded and grossly false charges on Governor Vance, for which, with all its garrulous contempt, it can find no foundatian and no plausible excuse. We repelled those charges by stating the whole facts in the case, truthful facts which the *Journal* cannot and has not attempted to gainsay. If any one is to blame for these facts being made public or any reflections they may make on General Whiting or any one else, that blame is due to the *Journal* whose wanton attack called them forth; and the *Journal* may exert itself to the utmost by its garrulity and expressions of "contempt," to provoke us to travel beyond the bounds of a truthful and necessary defence, into a further attack but it shall not succeed.

By the way, the last *Standard* heartily espouses the cause of the *Journal*, and gives a good supply of its homilies over our presumption in speaking disparagingly of "Gen. Whiting at this time," &c., and after he is done with us, with a characteristic *about face*, turns around and pours a broadside into Gen. Whiting himself. As to the *Standard's* claim of being *censor General*, we have only to say that having occupied that position so long, and tried his metal by turns against every man of prominence in this State, he has acquired the art of hurling his shafts with considerable boldness, if not with much judgment and effect, and whatever may be the fate of poor Gen. Whiting under the weight of his ponderous blow, we at least, have so far withstood the shock, and have no apprehensions for the future from that source.

THE HOME GUARD recently called out for duty in the Eastern portion of the State has been disbanded, and the men sent to their homes.

THE INCORPORATING HOUSE of the Raleigh Powder Mills blew up on Friday last. A free negro was the only person injured.

We have seen a letter from Gen. Winder to a gentleman in this place, in which he states that he will remove the Yankee prisoners from here as soon as practicable.—*Sals. Watch.*

EXTENSIVE AND DARING BURGLARY.—The store of C. C. Drake, under the Southern State Hotel, in Augusta, was entered on Friday night, and robbed of between $50,000 and $75,000 worth of goods.

The escape of Richardson (New York *Tribune*) Davis (Cincinnati *Gazette*), and Brown (New York *Herald*) newspaper correspondents, from Salisbury, North Carolina, is published.

Bishop Thomas C. Brownwell, of Connecticut, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, died at his residence in Hartford, Connecticut on Friday morning, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

COOL. The papers have been teeming for some time with statements of the mild treatment of the citizens of Savannah and vicinity, by Sherman and his Yankees. One might almost have been excused for believing that, if these reports be true, the Yankees have recently changed their entire nature; but if they have changed in Georgia, that the change is not universal is abundantly shown by the annexed notice to the citizens of a portion of our State. The paper was furnished us through the kindness of a friend from the quarter to which it relates, and is no doubt stamped with the genuine signature of Earl English, and bears the marks of having been posted up for the benefit of those concerned. It will be observed that it proposes to visit upon the private citizens pains, penalties, &c., for any lawful acts of war performed by the Confederate soldiers. But to the article itself:

U. S. STEAMER WYALUSING,
Off Hertford N. C.
January 6 h. 1865.

To the inhabitants of the Town of Hertford and vicinity:—

Should any hostile acts be performed in the Perquimans River, or the Sound near its mouth by which any United States Government vessel or property is injured or destroyed, or anything done by which the free navigation of the River is disturbed; the citizens and property holders will be held accountable to the value of the property thus destroyed or injured.

The above notification is by order of Commander W. H Macomb commanding United States Naval Forces District of Sounds of North Carolina.

EARL ENGLISH,
Lieut. Commander.

WE CLIP FROM the Richmond *Examiner* the following copy of a series of resolutions recently introduced into the Confederate House of Representatives by Dr. J. T. Leach. In laying them before our readers we would remark that after summing up in the preamble, many of the gross enormities perpetrated by the Yankees on our people, how it makes them a sort of inducement for the action contemplated in the first resolution, as it does, however proper that action may be, we are wholly unable to discover. But our main object in calling special attention to these *resolutions* is to note the disposition they breathe in certain contingencies, "to fight it out to the bitter end." A disposition so antagonistic to *public* sentiments of some of the special worshippers of the Dr. just now:

MR. LEACH (J. T.) AND HIS "PEACE" HOBBY AGAIN.

Mr. Leach, (J. T.,) of North Carolina, offered the following:

"Resolutions more effectually to strengthen the Confederate cause, promote peace, and restore harmony amongst the people:

"WHEREAS, The protracted struggle on the part of the Confederate States for their Constitutional rights against the Federal Government, who claims the exercise of rights over the States and the property of the citizen not guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, nor the laws of Congress, is just cause of alarm to the friends of civil liberty; and whereas, the cruel manner in which the war has been conducted on the part of the Federal authorities, in the destruction of the private property of non-combatants, and other acts of wantonness not tolerated by the usages of civilized nations, justifies the painful apprehension that the Federal authorities are blind to their Constitutional obligations, deaf to the demands of justice, the appeals of suffering humanity, the groans of the dying, the cries and tears of helpless mothers and weeping orphans.

"*Resolved*, Therefore, for the purpose of averting, if possible, the further horrors of this bloody, fratricidal strife, revolting alike to the feelings of statesmen, patriots and Christrians, and to add moral to our physical strength, that we, the members of the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress, in behalf of justice and suffering humanity, appeal most earnestly to the President and Senators of the Confederate Congress to appoint such number of commissioners, as, in their judgment, the importance of the occasion demands, to offer an armistice to the Federal authorities preparatory to negotiations for peace."

"*Resolved*, That should the Federal authorities agree to an armistice, and consent to negotiate for peace, that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be request d to appoint commissioners for the purpose of conferring with the federal authorities, and that such terms of peace as may be agreed to by them and certified by the President and Senate, two-thirds of the Senate concurring, shall constitute the bond of peace between the belligerents.

"*Resolved*, That should the Federal authorities refuse to entertain terms of peace by negotiation, and thereby deny us our constitutional rights, that for the purpose of more effectually maintaining these rights, and at the same time avert, if possible, the fearful and humiliating fate of subjugation, alike revolting to the feelings of freemen, and repugnant to the demands of justice, that we, the Representatives of the House, do unanimously pledge the undivided resources of the Confederate States in defence of our inalienable rights of freemen.

Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, moved that the resolutions be considered in secret session, as the same question was now before the House in another form.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was so ordered by an almost unanimous vote.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Some true heart has given expression to its generous nature in the following beautiful sentiment:

Never desert a friend when enemies gather round him. When sickness falls on the heart —when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try a true friend. They who turn from a scene of distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest moves them. If you have a friend who loves you and studies your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love is not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart, Who has not seen and felt its power? They deny its worth who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy.

Charles Talcott, Esq., Superintendent of the Danville railroad, Va., was offered by Senator Gwynn, now Duke of Sonora, fifty thousand dollars a year in gold if he would place his engineering skill at the disposal of the Emperor of Mexico. A passport and the funds for paying the passage of himself and family, accompanied this munificent offer to Mr. Talcott. He declined, on the ground that he was unwilling to desert his country in this time of trial.

Richmond has five banks, four railroad depots, three large hotels, fifteen churches, eleven Masonic lodges, nine Odd-Fellow lodges, and fourteen newspaper and periodicals, with a prospect of the fifteenth.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 28th, 1865.

Mr. Bryson introduced a memorial from citizens of Clay county, praying certain appointments as justices of the peace.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to continue in force till 1867, the provisions of an act to amend chapter 36, Revised Code, which, under suspension of the rules, passed. (This act legalizes a suspension of specie payments by the banks.)

Mr. Warren, a bill to amend the Revenue act (by imposing a tax of $1000 on obtaining from the General Assembly of amendments thereto) and a bill for the relief of Wm. B. Campbell, sheriff of Beaufort, which latter, under a suspension of the rules, passed.

Resolutions in favor of D. F. Bagley, sheriff of Perquimans, and of A. Saunders, sheriff of Montgomery, and bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Hill Orphan Fund, passed respectively their third reading.

The resolutions protesting against the policy of emancipation for public services were taken up and passed by yeas 39, nays 3.

The resolutions, as passed, are as follows:

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina protests against the arming of the slaves by the Confederate Government, in any emergency that can possibly arise—but gives its consent to their being taken and used as laborers in the public service, upon just compensation being made.

Resolved, That North Carolina denies the constitutional power of the Confederate government to impress slaves for the purpose of arming them, or preparing them to be armed in any contingency without the consent of the States being first freely given—and then, only according to State laws.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Governor Z. B. Vance, be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Bills to provide an armed police for the town of Fayetteville, and to amend the charter of the Drakesville Iron Company, and resolutions authorizing the removal of the salt works from Wilmington, passed their third reading.

Mr. Pitchford, rising to a personal explanation, said he had not declared, as was the understanding of his remarks that *we*—meaning thereby the Confederate States—"were whipped," but that we were, just now, whipped as we had been at Donelson, at Vicksburg, Fort Fisher, etc., that is, had been defeated in military engagements. He was far from saying or believing we were subjugated.

A bill to exempt employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty, except in certain specified great emergencies, passed its second reading, by yeas 21, nays 13, and the Senate then adjourned to Monday, at 11 a. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Shepherd in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. R. S. Mason jr., of the Episcopal Church.

A message was sent the Senate transmitting certain engrossed bills and resolutions for the action of that body, and thereafter another message proposing to raise a joint select committee of three (two on the part of the House and one from the Senate) to enquire into the general financial and business management of the Insane Asylum and resolution in reference to the propriety of further appropriations for the support of that institution. The House then proceeded to the consideration of nominations for appointment as magistrates, and at the close of the discussion thereon sent quite a number of names to the Senate for concurrence by that body.

The House then adjourned.

THE NEWS.

CHANGE IN THE COMMAND OF THE SECOND CORPS.

A letter from General Lee's army announces that Major General Gordon has been placed in command of the Second corps, lately commanded by Lieutenant General Early. He issued an address to the troops upon taking command.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

It was reported yesterday that the Hon. J. P. Benjamin Secretary of State had sent in his resignation. We think this is true, though we have no positive information on the subject.

MR. BLAIR, PEACE COMMISSIONER—HIS MOVEMENTS.

It was said yesterday that Mr. F. P. Blair, the venerable white-winged harbinger of peace, had left town, before breakfast, on his way back to the land of Lincoln. Though we were not regaled with a glimpse of the old gentleman in any of the public places, and heard of no dear friends of former years shaking hands with him at the President's house or elsewhere, we do not believe that he has left us. He would not have come so far to have staid so short a time. We have no doubt that he visited the President yesterday; but have heard nothing of the interview.

RECOGNITION.

A report is being circulated that France and England intend, after the 4th of March next, to recognize Lincoln as the President of the Northern States and to recognize the South as an independent nation. This is founded on a Paris letter, published in the Northern papers two weeks ago. Parisian newspaper correspondents notoriously draw upon their imaginations for their facts.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

The House of Representatives, on yesterday, passed an exemption bill, which provides radical changes in the present exemption law. It repeals absolutely the fifteen-negro law; provides that no mail contractor under forty-five years of age shall be exempt, and limits the power of detail hitherto rested in the hands of the President and Secretary of War. We have no reason to believe the bill, in its present form, will pass the Senate. The sense of the Senate, as recently incidentally expressed in debate, is in favor of leaving untouched the exemption law now in force.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

The Emperor Maximilian has issued a decree forbidding all Mexicans to wear clasps, medals, or other decorations conferred by the various successive Presidents of the defunct Republic. "They are," says the decree, "but so many sad memorials of civil strife and party triumph." An exception is made, however, in favor of the cross, gained in resisting the invasion of General Scott and his American army, in 1846-7, as also of the clasp won by the garrison of Fort St. Juan d'Ullos, at its bombardment by the French under Prince de Joinville.

The London journals announce the decease of Mrs. Carmichael Smyth, the mother of the late Mr. Thackeray. Her first husband, Richmond Thackeray, the great humorist's father, died at Calcutta in 1815, when his son, William Makepeace, was just four years old.

Major George McKnight, "Asa Harts," was recently married to Miss Belle Taylor, of Richmond, Va.

THE SITUATION.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th furnishes the following brief synopsis of the situation:

Public talk in Richmond has taken a decided new turn on the subject of the Blair mission, since the very expeditious return of that person to this city. The attention of the public seems to have been strongly awakened by the haste of his movements; and the talk through the city yesterday was that Mr. Blair's second visit, so close on the heels of his first, argued a feverish anxiety at Washington, which might very possibly mean that there was anticipation there of certain emergencies ahead very favorable to the Confederacy, against which it might be advisable for the Yankees to *hedge* as soon as possible.

A number of persons thought to discover in the evidence of concern at Washington, suggested by Mr. Blair's second visit, an intimation of the truth of the idea that European Powers would, on the fourth of March, recognise the then existing Washington Government as representing only its own constituents viz: those who voted in the Presidential election of last November; thus logically involving the recognition of the Confederacy.

LATER.

We were informed last night; by an authority which we believe to be good that the proposition brought by Blair is substantially that stated in the New York *World*, which the reader will find in our column of Yankee news.

Lincoln proposes peace on this basis: He will issue a proclamation of executive amnesty to *persons*, on the following conditions:—1st Abolish slavery in all the States. 2d, Return of all the States into the Union as it was, under the Constitution *as it is*—the changes made in the Constitution since the war to be accepted as part of it. As no convention has been held to change the Constitution of the United States since the war, it is presumed that he refers to the series of unconstitutional, or extra-constitutional laws passed by Congress, which make the United States Government at this moment the darkest despotism on earth.

Thus, the proposition is simply for submission to subjugation in its direst form. The enemy hope to gain from cowardice what he has hitherto been unable to accomplish with guns.

We hope that this will prove to be a correct statement of Blair's "terms."

GOLD AND CURRENCY.

The price of gold is falling, and this time it is no fluctuation or delusion.

Those who have thrown away their Confederate money to hoard a little gold, and those who have speculated on the disasters of their country, are about to receive a terrific lesson.

The Government has no great amount of notes in circulation, and the assets of the Confederacy will redeem every cent of its obligations. Why should those assets be buried where the enemy may one day seize them in lump, instead of being distributed in circulation, when no great portion of them can be lost, even in the worst event? Confederate money and the fortune of the Confederacy will soon rise together.

THE WAR OFFICE.

We learn that up to a late hour yesterday the resignation of Mr. Seddon, as Secretary of War, had not been accepted by the President. Rumors about the succession are, therefore, and thus far, quite premature.

Judge Campbell, the Assistant Secretary of War, has sent in his resignation.

MILITARY EXEMPTIONS IN CONGRESS.

It will be seen by reference to our Congressional report that the House has passed a very important and sweeping measure on the subject of exemptions and details. It repeals what is known as "the negro exemption clause," limits the exemption of mail contractors; and revokes all exemptions and details heretofore made by the President and Secretary of War of persons fit for active service and not within certain particulars.

THE RICHMOND LINES

For some hours yesterday morning, in consequence of some movements of the enemy to our extreme left, General Gray's cavalry brigade was held in line of battle. But the enemy made no attack.

New Advertisements.

Office North Carolina Railroad Company,

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Jan. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND No. 8, OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. It will be paid to the stockholders on and after 1st of February, 1865, in Confederate Treasury Notes, or in the six per cent. non-taxable bonds at Government rates ($18) at the option of the Company.

F. A. STAGG,
Secretary and Auditor.
January 28, 1865. 239—6t.

Gold for Bank Notes.

I AM EXCHANGING GOLD AND SILVER FOR Bank Notes.

THOS. BRANCH.
January 30, 1865. 239—3t.

Grindstones! Grindstones!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE A good assortment of superior Deep River Grindstones, weighing from 80 to 640 pounds.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
January 28, 1865. 239—6t.

Pattern Makers Wanted.

WE WISH TO EMPLOY ONE OR TWO FIRST CLASS pattern makers. Apply at once to

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
January 28, 1865. 239—6t.

Iron! Iron!! Iron!!!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Shoe Iron for making Hoops, Spades, &c.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
January 28, 1865. 239—6t.

Cast Steel Axes.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SIX OR EIGHT DOZEN (5 AND 6 pounds) best steel axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
January 28, 1865. 239—6t.

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSORS AT MY office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Government, viz:

1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.

2d. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.

3d. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or either joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864

5th. The tax on licenses for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
January 28, 1865. 239—6t.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Commissioners sent to Washington.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

Senator Hunter of Va., Vice President Stephens and Judge Campbell of Ala., have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington to confer with the authorities of the United States Government on the question of peace. They will leave to-morrow.

Change in the Cabinet.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

Gen. Breckinridge has been appointed Secretary of War. It is reported that Wm. J. Johnston of N. C., Vance's competitor for Governor when first elected, will be appointed Commissary General, vice Northrop resigned.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.

Twenty-five Surgeons and assistant Surgeons captured at Franklin and vicinity, arrived last night from Varina.

Mr. Seddon continues to act as Secretry of war. The position was certainly tendered to Gen. Breckenridge.

No reliable developements relative to Blair's mission, though it is generally supposed he proposed reunion on such terms as the Confederate authorities might submit.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.

The Fifty-Third Virginia Regiment, Pickett's division, has unanimously adopted a series of resolutions declaring their purpose to fight for liberty and self government as long as the Southern Confederacy can furnish cartridges, and to every dishonorable offer of peace by submission made by the enemy, will reply with crack of rifles and shouts of defiance. The last resolution reads: "These are our sentiments and we call upon the people at home and the authorities to support and rally round us, and, with God's blessing, we will bear the Southern cross through fire and blood till each star upon it shall glow and shine forever in the firmament of nations."

Congressional.

RICHMOND, January 27.

The most important business in the House today was the consideration of the Senate bill, which provides for the employment of free negroes and slaves on fortifications, and Mr. Ramsey moved a proviso that said slaves shall not be armed or used as soldiers. Mr. Miles supported the amendment. He was utterly opposed to arming our slaves. In the midst of his remarks the House sustained the motion to transfer the bill to the secret calendar, and then resolved into secret session.

The Senate concurred in the House joint resolutions of thanks to General Williams, and passed with amendments the House bill to increase the efficiency of the cavalry, also passed another bill to increase the number of active midshipmen in the navy, with provisions which are intended to obviate the objections of the President to the bill recently vetoed.

Mr. Wigfall introduced a resolution directing all laws authorizing the impressment of property for the use of the army except by military officers in case of absolute necessity, which, after a long debate, was adopted.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

The Senate to-day again passed the bill authorizing the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage notwithstanding the President's objections by yeas 19 nays 4.

Nothing of importance done in the House.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28.

A fire occurred at 1 o'clock, p. m., to-day, in a lot of cotton. Four hundred and thirty-five bales on wharf in front of the Custom House, nearly all of which was consumed, without damage to the buildings.

A stiff Northwest breeze—very cold.

Two Car loads of cotton were consumed this morning on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad four miles from town.

All quiet below.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24

The Yankee gunboat *Diaching* got aground in the Cambahee yesterday and our batteries opened upon her and set her on fire. She burned to the water's edge. All the crew except a Lieutenant and five men escaped. The prisoners were brought to this city to-day. They report that the vessel sunk off Sullivan's Island recently by torpedoes was the *Patapsco*. Only five out of a crew of three hundred were saved. All the rest were drowned. Nothing of importance from below.

From Georgia.

MACON, Jan. 23.

Private advices from Savannah state that Sherman commenced his movement in South Carolina on the 17th inst., with three columns. The main column moving towards Charleston, taking nearly all his transportation; the two other columns in light marching order are moving by seperate roads towards Branchville.

Gen. Hill has issued orders for the non combants to leave Augusta.

The Marietta Hotel at Marietta was destroyed on the night of the 20th. Supposed to be accidental.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.

The Baltimore *American* evening edition 23d contains very little that is of interest.

Gold at first board in New York 200¾.

Grant was in Washington Saturday.

A letter has been received in Philadelphia which says Blair has full authority from Lincoln to give safe conduct to Washington for peace commissioners from Davis.

The National Intelligencer announcing Blair's second visit to Richmond says, we have good reason, not to say authority, for stating that Blair, goes to Richmond upon no hollow heartless mission but upon one of substance giving hope to patriotic people that opportunity for highest reasons will be afforded to statesmen to bring the present civil war to a close by negotiation.

The Herald says Seward has the most friendly relations with the managers of the Intelligencer.